THE

Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXVIII.] March 17, 1910. [No. 694

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street,** London, E.C. — registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, London**;" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.**; telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 559.

Attention is directed to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal." Date.	Page.
Cotton from the Republic of Honduras	10th Mar. 1910	550
Burmese "In" Wood	3rd Feb., "	259
Cotton Goods of Brazilian manufacture	27th Jan., "	176
Essence of Thyme and of Cassia (solid) from Jaffa ...	20th " "	148
Wood Impregnated with Staining Fluid in Sweden ...	6th " "	38
"Posidonia Australis" Fibre from Spencer Gulf, South Australia	30th Dec., 1909	636
Woollen Cloth produced at Chingho (China)	" " "	638
Boots, of United States and Austrian make, imported into Italy	23rd " "	568
Crude Petroleum from New Plymouth (New Zealand) ...	2nd " "	428
Timbers from Hokkaido (Japan)	" " "	437
Fruit and Vegetables dried in United States by a new process	25th Nov., "	382
Vanadium Sulphites from Peru	18th " "	332
Graphite from Corea	4th " "	211
Cotton (unginned) from Angola	7th Oct., "	28
"Caravonica" cotton seeds and pods from Australia ...	9th Sept. "	521

A Trade Enquiry Office has been established at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., by the Government of the Dominion of Canada. A list of Colonial Enquiry Offices will be found on p. 560.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

Goliath Cranes; Bearing Plates.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of (1) Goliath cranes, and (2) bearing plates. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 22nd March. Copies of the conditions may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

Oil Engines; Dynamos; Air Compressors; Air Locks.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway are prepared to receive tenders, (1) up to noon on 22nd March, for the supply of oil engines and direct current dynamos; and (2) up to noon on 30th March, for the supply of air compressors, air locks, &c. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 2, 3 and 4, Bishopsgate Street Without, London, E.C. The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

Electric Lighting, &c.

With reference to the notice on p. 146 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th October relative to a concession for the supply of electrical energy or gas within the town of Lucknow for house and street lighting and other purposes, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are now informed that it has been decided that electricity shall be used. Detailed plans in this connection are in course of preparation.

CANADA.

Water Pipes.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Winnipeg (Mr. J. Appleton) reports that tenders are invited for the supply, to the Municipal Authorities of that town, of cast-iron water pipes, valves and hydrants. Sealed tenders, addressed to the Chairman of the Board of Control, will be received at the Secretary's office, Board of Control Office, Winnipeg, up to 11 a.m. on 4th April. Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the office of the City Engineer, Winnipeg.

Copies of the specification and conditions may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Hose Wagons, Fire Engines, Aerial Ladder.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Vancouver (Mr. W. J. Davidson) reports that the Municipal Authorities of Vancouver have issued an invitation for tenders for the supply of two hose wagons, two chemical engines and one aerial ladder. Tenders will be received by the City Clerk, City Hall, Vancouver, British Columbia, up to 4.30 p.m. on 21st April, accompanied by a deposit equal to 5 per cent. of the value of the offer.

Specifications and full particulars may be obtained from the Chief of the Fire Department, Vancouver. A copy of the specifications may be seen by British makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

Motor Wagons and Sprinkling Attachment.

Mr. Davidson also reports that the Municipal Authorities of Vancouver invite tenders up to 4 p.m. on 22nd March, for the supply of two motor wagons and one sprinkling attachment, to be used for garbage collection. Manufacturers are invited to submit specifications. Mr. Davidson adds that he is informed that if any British firm are desirous of tendering and require an extension of time, such will be granted on cable application either direct to the City Clerk, Vancouver, or through an agent there.

Commercial Enquiries.

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained:—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Nottingham firm are desirous of appointing a Canadian agent (having offices at both Toronto and Montreal), with a thorough knowledge of the **light leather** trade.

A London firm manufacturing **grinding machinery** wish to establish a Canadian agency.

A Staffordshire firm wish to get into communication with a reliable person in Winnipeg, calling on users of building materials, hardware, &c., to take up the sale of their **sanitary ware.**

A London firm manufacturing **stocks and dies** and other **screwing tackle** are desirous of appointing agents in all the principal commercial centres in Canada.

An English firm of **cocoa and chocolate** makers desire to get into communication with Canadian firms having a connection among grocery stores, and able to act as their agents.

A London firm manufacturing a **new patent porcelain insulator for telegraph, telephone, light and power purposes** wish to enter the Canadian market.

An engineer in the Midlands manufacturing a **patent stone saw,** which is claimed to have double the speed of the old type, wishes to place his speciality upon the Canadian market.

A firm in the Midlands wish to appoint Canadian agents for the sale of **lightning conductors.**

A Yorkshire firm manufacturing all descriptions of **woollen machinery** wish to enter the Canadian market.

A firm in Yorkshire manufacturing **ventilating, warming and drying machinery** wish to extend their Canadian business.

A North of England firm manufacturing **Christmas cards, wedding stationery, birthday cards, In Memoriam cards,** &c. wish to open up business connections in Canada.

A London firm, having facilities for the purchase of very large supplies of **new and secondhand books,** desire to be placed in communication with Canadian firms or institutions desirous of availing themselves of their services.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A correspondent in the Province of Ontario, controlling a **cheese** factory, and also packing about 8,000 barrels of **apples** annually, asks to be placed in communication with United Kingdom importers of such produce.

An Ontario correspondent dealing in **eggs** and **butter** wishes to hear from United Kingdom importers.

A commercial traveller with colonial experience is desirous of representing in British Columbia some United Kingdom **electrical and engineering firms.**

A civil and mining engineer at Toronto would like to secure the agency of a United Kingdom firm manufacturing **machinery** and **contractors' and mining supplies** who are at present unrepresented in Canada.

☞ **Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.**

* * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the **Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**, whence further information regarding them may be obtained :—

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Welsh company manufacturing **sanitary stoneware** of all descriptions, **fire bricks, garden tiles**, &c. wish to appoint Canadian resident agents.

A Manchester company manufacturing a special **filter**, also **jugs, tea and coffee pots, foot warmers**, and similar goods desire to open up negotiations with energetic manufacturers' agents in all parts of Canada.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A City commission merchant about to establish himself permanently in Canada would like to hear from one or two reliable British firms desirous of being directly represented there. He claims a special knowledge of the **dry goods** trade and colonial markets.

A Canadian company manufacturing stationery goods of all kinds is prepared to purchase **cotton fabrics, tapes**, &c. suitable for use in the manufacture of typewriter ribbons.

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Winnipeg are willing to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **hard and soft bright steel.**

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Vancouver, British Columbia, with a branch at Calgary, are willing to act for United Kingdom manufacturers of **enamelled ware, stamped and plain tinware, house furnishings, travelling and fancy leather goods, cutlery, hard-**

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

ware specialities, toys, soaps, perfumes, drug sundries, rubber goods, pipes, enamelled baths, &c.

A Canadian manufacturer of agricultural implements wishes to get into communication with British manufacturers of **steel plates cut to shape for making straw cutter knives.**

A company of commission merchants in Edmonton, whose operations cover Western Canada, would be pleased to hear from merchants and manufacturers of grocery articles, including **teas, coffees, biscuits, confectionery, jams, pickles,** &c., wishing to appoint agents in that region.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the above, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

AUSTRALIA.

Tubular Poles.

With reference to the notice on p. 471 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th March relative to an invitation for tenders for the supply to the postal authorities at Adelaide of 200 poles (tubular, iron or steel), the High Commissioner for Australia now notifies that he has received tender forms, specifications, &c., in this connection. Tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, up to noon on 27th April.

Tender forms, specifications, &c., may be obtained, and preliminary deposits paid, at the offices of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W. A copy of the specification may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Agents for Brick Yard Machinery and Mortar Mills.

A firm in the North of England, making a speciality of brick-making machinery and grinding pans and mortar mills, would like to get into communication with a firm in Australia willing to represent them for the sale of all descriptions of brick yard machinery and mortar mills for builders and contractors.

Communications regarding the above should be addressed to the Secretary, Newcastle and Gateshead Incorporated Chamber of Commerce, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

CAPE COLONY.

Provisions, &c.

With reference to the notice on p. 472 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th March relative to a call for tenders for the supply, to the Breakwater Convict Station, of provisions, &c., the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Cape Town (Mr. E. J. Cattell) has now

Openings for British Trade.

forwarded copies of the schedule and form of tender in this connection. Tenders will be received by the Controller and Auditor-General, Parliament Street, Cape Town, up to noon on 22nd April.

The above-mentioned copies of the schedule and form of tender may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TRANSVAAL.

Machinery; Iron and Steel; Zinc; Coal; Chemicals, &c.

The following statement of the quantity and value of some of the principal stores consumed in the mines and works of the Transvaal during the year ended 30th June, 1909, is taken from the Annual Report of the Government Mining Engineer of the Colony for that year:—

Articles.		Quantity.	Value.
			£
Candles	lbs.	12,626,028	243,871
Castings, brass and iron	,,	5,852,955	111,513
Cement		—	83,347
Chemicals and assay requisites		—	129,156
Coal, steam	tons	2,359,918	1,409,096
Cyanide	lbs.	9,851,254	410,597
Electrical machinery		—	301,455
Explosives		—	1,545,307
Hand tools		—	62,147
Iron		—	116,888
Machinery and machine tools		—	1,093,616
Oils	galls.	953,521	110,513
Grease and tallow	lbs.	3,879,151	60,728
Pipes and pipe fittings		—	333,521
Rails, crossings, sleepers, &c.		—	208,183
Shoes and dies	lbs.	14,069,377	132,623
Steel	,,	22,721,002	259,164
Timber		—	528,957
Wire ropes		—	108,876
Zinc and zinc discs	lbs.	7,165,243	107,609
Other articles		—	2,828,721
Total { 1908-9		—	10,185,888
Total { *1907-8*		—	*8,823,507*

A copy of the Report above referred to, containing further details of the consumption of some of the above-mentioned categories of stores, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SOUTHERN NIGERIA.

Steam Coal.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Secretary at Lagos copies of a notice calling for tenders, which will be received up to noon on 4th May, for the

supply, to the Government of Southern Nigeria, of not less than 12,000 tons of best quality double-screened South Wales steam coal (Admiralty standard), for the period from 1st July to 31st December, 1910. Tenders, in sealed envelopes, marked "Tender for Coal," should be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Lagos.

Copies of the notice inviting tenders, with particulars of the coal required and places of delivery, may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

EGYPT.

Feather Hackles.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office (Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G.) notifies that the Department invite tenders for the supply of feather hackles. All particulars can be obtained at Mr. Webb's offices, Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., where tenders will be received up to 26th April.

Purchase of Old Papers.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the purchase of about 400 tons of registers and old papers.

Sealed tenders, made out on stamped paper of 30 millièmes (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.), will be received at the "Ministère des Finances (Direction Générale de la Comptabilité de l'Etat)," Cairo, up to 30th April. A deposit of £E150 will be required from the successful tenderer.

The conditions of tender (in French) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

It is to be noted that legal domicile in Cairo is necessary. For conditions under which legal domicile may be obtained by British firms at the British Consulate at Cairo, see "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th March, 1909, *p.* 408.

Clothing, &c.

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Instruction for the supply of clothing, &c. to the Industrial School at Bulac. Tenders, made out on stamped paper (obtainable from Mr. A. L. Webb, as above), will be received up to 9th April, at the "Ecole Khediviale d'Arts et Métiers," Bulac, Cairo.

A copy of the conditions of tender may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

Tar Oil.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. F. E. Drummond Hay, M.V.O.) reports that the Norwegian State Railways have issued a call for tenders* for the supply of 3,000 barrels of tar oil. Tenders, marked "Anbud paa leveranse av tjæreolje," will be received at "Distriktsingeniörens Kontor, Ostbanestationen," Christiania, up to 3 p.m. on 6th April.

Copies of the conditions and specifications (in Norwegian) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

DENMARK.

Cast Iron Piping.

His Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. L. C. Liddell, M.V.O.) reports that the Copenhagen Lighting Corporation invite tenders for the supply of cast iron piping. Tenders, endorsed "Tilbud paa Levering af Stöbejernsrör," will be received at "Directören for Belysningsvaesenet, Raadhuset," Copenhagen, up to noon on 26th March.

Copies of the conditions and specifications (in Danish) may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SPAIN.

Coal.

H.M. Consul at Seville (Mr. A. Keyser) reports that tenders are invited for the supply to the Seville Board of Harbour Works of 5,000 tons of coal. The adjudication will take place, at noon on 28th March, at the "Salón de Sesiones de la Junta de Obras de la Ría del Guadalquivir y Puerto de Sevilla," Seville.

A copy of the "Gaceta de Madrid," containing the conditions of tender in this connection, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., and a limited supply of copies of supplementary conditions (in Spanish) is available there for distribution. *Local representation is necessary.*

Electric Tramway Material.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 6th March publishes a notice inviting tenders for a concession for the construction and working of an electric tramway in Madrid, viz., from the Calle de Alcalá by way of the Calle de Velasquez to the Calle de Diego de León. Tenders, which should be accompanied by a deposit of 2,480 pesetas (about 90*l.*) and enclosed in sealed envelopes, must be addressed to the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, where they will be opened at

* It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (apart from Customs duties) is given to Norwegian manufacturers, and that it is obligatory that a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian firm) should act for tenderers not residing in Norway.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

noon on 9th May. *Local representation is necessary.* An application respecting this concession has already been lodged by the "Sociedad Tranvía del Este de Madrid," who have certain preferential rights in the competition.

Electric Tramway Material; Goods Wagons.

The "Gaceta" of 7th March announces that permission has been granted to the "Sociedad Anónima Tranvías de Valladolid" to electrify its lines, and also to extend its service so as to include the carriage of merchandise.

Dam Works, &c; Electric Power Plant.

The "Gaceta" also contains notices to the effect that permission has been granted to the following persons to erect dams, and to make use of water from the rivers mentioned, for the generation of electric power:—D. Dietrich Cunce, to make use of water from the Garona river to a maximum extent of 8,000 litres per second; D. Alfredo Moreno Osorio, of Madrid, to make use of water from the river Guadalimar to a maximum extent of 5,000 litres per second; D. José García Morón, of Seville, to make use of water from the river Múrtiga to a maximum extent of 1,009 litres per second.

River Channelling, &c. Works.

The same "Gaceta" announces the approval of plans prepared by an engineer, D. Alfonso Benavent, for channelling and protection works in the river Segre, between the bridges of Alás and Seo de Urgel. A syndicate is to be formed to carry out the work, the material for which is estimated to cost 169,728 pesetas (about 6,100*l.*).

Railway Material and Accessories.

The "Gaceta" of 10th March publishes a notice inviting tenders for the construction and working of a railway from Estella to Vitoria and Los Martires by way of Murrieta, Vitoria, and Mondragón. Tenders should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, where they will be opened on 13th May. To qualify any tender a deposit of 173,183 pesetas (about 6,200*l.*) will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 865,915 pesetas (about 31,000*l.*). *Local representation is necessary.*

The above-mentioned "Gacetas," containing further particulars, may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

Harbour Works; Plant for Dyke Construction.

Adverting to the notice on p. 226 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd February relative to tenders for dyke construction in the harbour of Chioggia, the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 12th March notifies that, no award having been

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

made in this competition, tenders are again invited, and will be opened, on 7th April, simultaneously at the "Direzione Generale delle Opere Marittime, Ministero dei Lavori Pubblici," Rome, and at the "Prefettura di Venezia," Venice. The upset price is placed at 6,057,000 lire (242,280*l.*), and to qualify any tender a deposit of 50,000 lire (2,000*l.*) will be required, to be increased by the successful tenderer to 10 per cent. of the accepted contract price.

Although it is probable that the above contract will be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of some materials out of Italy.

Motor Cars.

The Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy states that a Government postal, passenger and goods motor car service was recently established between Pontassieve (Tuscany) and Forlì (Romagna), and that it would appear that several other motor car services are likely soon to be established in districts in Italy where railways are impracticable.

Shipbuilding Material; Engines, Boilers and Auxiliary Machines; Ships.

See notice on p. 545.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

Textile Machinery.

It is reported in the "Oesterreichischer Zentral-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 6th March that the firm of P. A. Schlechta und Sohn have decided to build a large weaving shed at Lomnitz, as an addition to their present works.

Electrical Machinery: Water Pipes.

It appears from the same source that the authorities of Patzau (Bohemia) have resolved to erect electrical works and to lay a water main. Furthermore, the municipal authorities of Pressburg have earmarked a sum of 1,039,800 kronen (43,325*l.*) for the installation of a high-pressure water main.

Refrigerating Plant.

According to the "Zentral-Anzeiger" of 10th March, it appears that at a general meeting of the "Eisfabrik der Approvisionierungsgewerbe," Vienna, it was decided to proceed with an enlargement of the ice factory at a cost of 530,000 kronen (22,200*l.*).

Steam Turbine; Boilers; Electric Generating Material.

The same issue of the "Zentral-Anzeiger" states that the municipal authorities of Agram have decided to enlarge the city electrical works by the addition of a 1,200 kilowatt steam turbine, new boilers with all accessories, electric conductors, &c. at a cost of 420,000 kronen (17,500*l.*).

Openings for British Trade.

ROUMANIA.

Coal and Coke.

The British Vice-Consul at Galatz (Mr. J. Pyke) reports that tenders are invited by the Marine Department at Galatz for the supply of 4,000 tons of Cardiff coal, 50 tons of coke for smelting purposes and 50 tons of gas coke. Tenders will be opened at 10 a.m. on 1st April. *They must be furnished by persons provided with a power of attorney legalised by a Roumanian Consul.* A deposit equal to 10 per cent. of the value of the offer is required with each tender.

The "Curier Financiar" (Bucharest) of 6th March announces the following invitations for tenders, issued by the Roumanian Ministry of War, Bucharest:—

Handkerchiefs, Neckties, Bags, Cloth, &c.

(1) Up to 10 a.m. on 25th March, for the supply of 50,000 dusters, 20,000 pocket-handkerchiefs, 4,000 cloth bags, 4,000 goat-skin bags, 20,000 neckties, 40,000 metres of cloth.

Braid, Brushes, Leather, Boots, Cloaks, &c.

(2) Up to 10 a.m. on 28th March, for the supply of braid of various colours, cuffs for gendarmes, clothes-brushes, buttons, curry-combs, white and black leather, boots and cloaks for infantry, cavalry and artillery, half-leggings for mounted gendarmes, boot-socks.

Red Lead, Oils, Metals, Iron and Steel Work, Instruments for Navigation, &c.

(3) Up to 31st March, for the supply of red lead, oil for paints, drying oil, colza oil, turpentine, copper, tin, zinc (rough and in sheets), iron plates and screws, cast-iron, steel, steel sheets and angles, anchors, chains, life-belts, sextants, chronometers, and aneroid barometers.

Sailcloth, Incandescent Lamps, Instruments, &c.

(4) Up to 1st April, for the supply of sailcloth, tarpaulins, incandescent lamps, Edison lamps, globes, heliograph mirrors, interrupters, weighing machines and various other instruments.

It is understood that the above competitions are limited to firms who may be invited to tender.

TURKEY.

Road Construction.

H.M. Consul-General at Constantinople (Mr. H. C. A. Eyres) reports that the Turkish Ministry of Public Works have issued an invitation for tenders for the construction or reconstruction of more than 8,500 kiloms. (about 5,280 miles) of road in all parts of the Empire. The work is divided into ten sections, for which offers are to be made separately. The Ministry, however, reserve the

Openings for British Trade.

TURKEY—*continued.*

right to award the contract for any number of sections to the person offering the best terms for that number.

Tenders, marked "Adjudication de la construction et du parachèvement d'un réseau de routes dans l'Empire Ottoman," and addressed to the "Ministère Impérial Ottoman des Travaux Publics," Constantinople, will be received there up to 28th April. They must be accompanied by financial guarantees and evidence of technical ability to perform the work, and a deposit must be made at a bank for each section for which a tender is made.

Local representation is essential in the case of Turkish Government contracts. Lists of British commission agents established in Turkey may be obtained, and copies of the specifications, &c. seen, by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Building Material; Railway Material.

The "Oesterreichischer Zentral-Anzeiger" of 6th March announces that a commission under the presidency of the Attorney-General, Sadreddin Bey, has resolved to build a central prison near San Stefano, and to connect it with the town by a narrow-gauge railway.

Electric Tramway Material.

The "Zentral-Anzeiger" also states that an application has been lodged with the Turkish Minister of Public Works for a concession for the construction of an electric tramway in Beirut.

MOROCCO.

Harbour Works. See notice on p. 531.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Enquiry for Buyers of Irish Crochet.

A Cork firm engaged in the manufacture of first quality Irish crochet are desirous of getting into communication with reliable buyers of this article in the United States of America.

Communications referring to the above should be addressed to the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, Upper Merrion Street, Dublin.

Boots. See notice on p. 552.

CUBA.

Electric Generating Material.

The "Gaceta Oficial" of 22nd February contains an Order, issued by the Cuban Legislature, authorising Señor Antonio Larraz to proceed with the installation of an electrical plant for lighting and power purposes at Bolondrón, Province of Matanzas, as soon as he shall have obtained the requisite powers from the municipal authorities of Bolondrón.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL.

Railway Material and Accessories.

The "Diario Official" of 13th February publishes a decree authorising the opening of a credit of 300,000 milreis (about 19,000*l.*) at the Brazilian Ministry of Communications and Public Works for the purpose of proceeding with the extension of the Central Railway of Brazil in the direction of the Valley of Paraopeba.

Railway Material and Accessories.

The "Diario" of 17th February publishes a decree, issued by the Brazilian Director General of Communications and Public Works, approving the plans and the estimate of 3,921,820 milreis (about 245,000*l.*) for the extension of the Rio Grande do Norte Central Railway a distance of 52 miles.

The same issue of the "Diario" contains a decree approving the contract with the Santa Caterina Railway Company for a concession, involving a subsidy of 15,000 milreis (about 940*l.*) per kilometre, for the construction of a railway from the port of Itajahy up to a point south of the source of the River Itajahy de Oeste.

Dredging Plant.

The "Diario" of 22nd February also publishes a decree opening a credit of 200,000 milreis (12,500*l.*) at the Ministry of Communications and Public Works for the purpose of proceeding with the dredging of the rivers flowing into the Bay of Guanabara.

URUGUAY.

Reinforced Cement Warehouses and Sheds.

H.M. Legation at Monte Video have forwarded copies of the specification, plans, &c. in connection with the invitation, by the Administration of the port of Monte Video, for tenders for the construction of two reinforced cement warehouses and six reinforced cement sheds (see p. 482 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal"). Tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 1st June, at the "Oficina de Tráfico y Conservación, Consejo de Administración del Puerto de Monte Video, Calle Cerrito 185," Monte Video.

The above-mentioned copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

JAPAN.

Appliances for Manufacture of Celluloid and Artificial Silk.

The "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 3rd March, quoting from a report of the Austrian Consul in Yokohama, states that a company called "The Sakai Celluloid Company" has been formed in Sakai, with a working capital of 2,000,000 yen (about 204,000*l.*), for the purpose of manufacturing celluloid articles and artificial silk yarn. The erection of the new works will be begun this spring.

EXHIBITIONS.

RUSSIA.

International Exhibition at Kieff in 1911.

H.M. Consul at Kieff (Mr. H. Paton Smith) reports that an international agricultural and industrial exhibition is to be held at that town from 15th/28th May to 1st/14th October, 1911. Foreign manufactures will be admitted *hors concours*. Copies of the regulations and abridged programme of the exhibition (in Russian) may be obtained by British firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

Centennial Exhibitions of 1910.

With reference to the notice on pp. 337–9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th February relative to the Centennial Exhibitions at Buenos Aires, exhibitors at these Exhibitions should forward without delay any entries for insertion in the catalogues of the particular Exhibition in which they are showing, to the British Commissioner, Room 25, Calle Cangallo 666, Buenos Aires, or to the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., for transmission to Buenos Aires. The British Commissioner reserves the right to edit exhibitors' descriptions, which should be concise and should only deal with actual exhibits. It is very advisable that entries should be sent in both English and Spanish. Should this, however, not be practicable, the Commissioner will undertake to secure the necessary translation of the entry into the latter language, but cannot hold himself responsible for any mistakes which may occur.

Railways and Land Transport Exhibition.—A plan showing the allotments of space in the main British section of the Railways and Land Transport Exhibition and in one portion of the annexe has now been received. Copies of this plan may be obtained, by those British firms who may not yet have received notification from Buenos Aires of the position of the space allotted to them, from the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W., or from the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Agricultural Exhibition.—Official labels for cases of exhibits consigned by exhibitors to Buenos Aires for installation in the British Section of the Agricultural Exhibition are now available at the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W. The number desired will be forwarded to British firms on application to that Branch.

Hygiene Exhibition.—A communication has now been received from Buenos Aires stating that exhibitors at the Hygiene Exhibition will be required to provide their own show cases.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

The President of the Board of Trade has appointed the following gentlemen to be members of the new Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, in place of the Committee whose term of office recently expired :—

Sir F. Forbes Adam, C.I.E.
The Lord Avebury.
Sir A. E. Bateman, K.C.M.G.
Sir Hugh Bell, Bart.
Mr. Henry Birchenough, C.M.G.
Mr. F. Brittain.
Mr. H. Brock.
Mr. Geo. H. Cox.
Mr. T. Craig-Brown.
The Hon. W. Hall-Jones.
Mr. C. A. Harris, C.B., C.M.G. (Colonial Office).
Sir T. W. Holderness, K.C.S.I. (India Office).
Sir W. H. Holland, Bart.
Mr. H. W. Just, C.B., C.M.G. (Colonial Office).
Mr. A. Law, C.B. (Foreign Office).
Mr. W. H. Mitchell.
Mr. E. Parkes, M.P.
The Right Hon. Sir G. H. Reid, K.C.M.G.
Sir A. K. Rollit.
Sir A. Spicer, Bart., M.P.
The Lord Strathcona and Mount-Royal, G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O.
Mr. D. A. Thomas, M.P.
Mr. Robert Thompson, M.P.

together with the Permanent and Parliamentary Secretaries of the Board of Trade and the Assistant Secretary of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade for the time being. The Chairman of the Committee will be the President of the Board of Trade, or, in his absence, the senior Board of Trade representative present. The Committee is to hold office for three years.

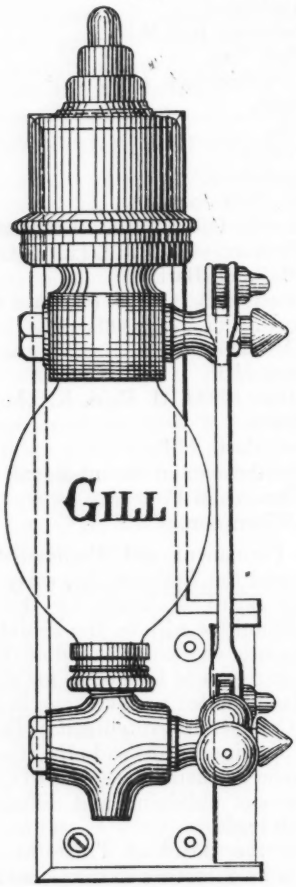
The Committee is appointed to advise the Board of Trade (*a*) on the work of the Commercial Intelligence Branch and on such matters relating to Foreign Tariffs and other Commercial Questions as the Board may refer to them, and (*b*) as to Commercial Missions abroad or other means of obtaining and diffusing information for the benefit of British trade.

The President of the Board of Trade has further appointed Mr. Percy Ashley to be Secretary to the Committee.

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 92) giving the results of the examination and testing of a measuring tap for use in trade that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

(92)



ONE-HALF FULL SIZE.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a measuring tap, having a capacity of one gill, in which the actual measuring part is made of glass. The Department, under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, have issued a certificate that the pattern, illustrated above, is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

NOTE.—*An electrical device for computing the value of the sales is used in conjunction with an installation of several instruments of the above type. This totalising device, which is used by the vendor as a check on the operations of his employees, need not be examined or tested by the Inspector.*

TRADE OF THE SUDAN IN 1909.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Port Sudan (Mr. B. W. Echlin) on the trade of that district in 1909, which will shortly be issued:—

Imports.—The total value of imports through Port Sudan in 1909, excluding Government goods, was £E 418,668, as compared with £E 384,748 in 1908. This increase is, to a certain extent, accounted for by a corresponding decrease at Suakin, the imports into which port in 1909 were valued at £E 175,852, as against £E 211,279 in 1908.

The largest consignments introduced into the country consisted of sugar, cotton goods, flour, timber, iron and steel, machinery, coffee, perfumery, soap, tea, and clothing. The principal countries of supply for these articles are as follows:—

Sugar	Egypt, Austria-Hungary, Belgium.
Cotton goods ...	United Kingdom, India, United States.
Flour	Russia, Roumania, India.
Timber	Sweden, Roumania.
Iron and steel machinery ...	United Kingdom, Belgium, Germany.
Coffee	Brazil, Abyssinia.
Perfumery ...	India, Austria-Hungary.
Soap	France, Egypt.
Tea	India.
Clothing ...	United Kingdom (increasing), Austria-Hungary.

The United Kingdom remained by far the largest exporter to the Sudan, sending goods to the value of about £E 145,000, while India was next with about £E 90,000.

Almost every necessary and all luxuries have to be imported, the country producing only a few cereals, gum and cotton. Neither the nature nor the quantity of the imports is likely to vary much for years to come, as, even should the native population grow in wealth and numbers, their requirements are simple and few, and are likely to remain so. The total value of imports into the whole of the Sudan, excluding Government goods, was £E 1,117,102, as against £E 1,183,000 in 1908.

Exports.—The exports from Port Sudan in 1909 were valued at £E 342,987, as compared with £E 213,398 in the previous year. The exports of the whole country were valued at £E 674,000, as compared with £E 516,000 in 1908, an increase of £E 158,000. They consisted chiefly of gum, cotton, durra and sesame. The total quantity of **gum** exported was about 13,250 tons, with a value of £E 201,208, a marked increase on 1908. The following were the chief countries to which it was shipped:—France 3,083 tons, Germany 2,228 tons, United Kingdom 2,183 tons, Egypt 1,891 tons, and United States of America 1,563 tons.

FOREIGN TRADE OF INDIA IN 1909.

The Board of Trade have received from the India Office the following statement showing the value of the foreign seaborne* import and export trade (not including Government transactions) of British India for the calendar year 1909. The figures for 1908 are added for purposes of comparison:—

* The coasting trade between Indian seaports is not included in this statement, nor is the trade across the land frontier of India.

Foreign Trade of India in 1909.

Imports.

	1908.	1909.
	£	£
I. Live animals, food and drink, and narcotics—		
(*a*) Live animals	246,681	190,118
(*b*) Food and drink...	12,710,510	12,844,980
(*c*) Narcotics (opium and tobacco)	550,051	609,309
Total, Class I.	13,507,242	13,644,407
II. Raw materials—		
(*a*) Textile (including twist and yarn)	4,227,439	3,086,744
(*b*) Metals	827,031	682,567
(*c*) Other (including chemicals and drugs) ...	3,015,243	3,426,254
Total, Class II.	8,069,713	7,195,565
III. Manufactured articles—		
(*a*) Textile	31,125,763	26,215,199
(*b*) Metals (including hardware and cutlery) ...	10,486,739	9,196,595
(*c*) Other (including machinery, railway material, dyes and oils)	22,823,235	20,242,268
Total, Class III.	64,435,737	55,654,062
IV. Coin and bullion—		
(*a*) Gold	7,119,749	10,068,472
(*b*) Silver	9,900,032	8,733,858
Total, Class IV.	17,019,781	18,802,330
Total imports	103,032,473	95,296,364

Exports (including Re-exports of Foreign Goods).

	1908.	1909.
	£	£
I. Live animals, food and drink, and narcotics—		
(*a*) Live animals	115,007	120,671
(*b*) Food and drink...	23,229,091	30,190,611
(*c*) Narcotics (opium and tobacco)	5,946,962	5,480,798
Total, Class I.	29,291,060	35,792,080
II. Raw materials—		
(*a*) Textile	26,729,633	29,465,506
(*b*) Metals	608,625	690,507
(*c*) Other (including chemicals and drugs) ...	15,718,751	20,246,841
Total, Class II.	43,052,009	50,402,854
III. Manufactured articles—		
(*a*) Textile (including twist and yarn)	18,936,196	20,545,473
(*b*) Metals (including hardware and cutlery) ...	126,966	131,130
(*c*) Other (including machinery, railway material, dyes and oils)	7,791,651	7,793,085
Total, Class III.	26,854,813	28,469,688
IV. Coin and bullion—		
(*a*) Gold	2,455,342	2,219,706
(*b*) Silver	1,447,713	1,878,961
Total, Class IV.	3,903,055	4,098,667
Total exports	103,100,937	118,763,289

N.B.—Rupees have been converted into sterling at Rs. 15 per £, the rate at which the pound sterling is legal tender in India under the Indian Coinage Act of 1899.

MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE RIF DISTRICT OF MOROCCO.

H.M. Consul at Fez (Mr. J. M. MacLeod) has forwarded the following particulars, extracted from an article appearing in "El Telegrama del Rif" (Melilla) of 23rd January, relative to mineral deposits at El Gurugu, El Uixan and Monte Milon, Afra, Mohader, Cape Tres Forcas, and the Kebdana Mountains, as reported upon by Spanish experts:—

El Gurugu is a colossal mountain group of volcanic origin throughout. The small quantity of iron that has been observed there is poor, and would be better described as decomposed feldspar rock, of no mining importance.

El Uixan and **Monte Milon** form a mountain range of great elevation, facing At-Laten. The principal mass of the range is composed in the lower part of volcanic rock crossed by magnetic ranges. In the middle part quartz and primordial slates begin to appear. On the high parts and summits there are considerable quantities of limestone and marble with mineralisation of magnetic iron of singular richness. Various analyses of these minerals show a metallic proportion of upwards of 60 per cent. The crests of the summits show extraordinary richness. Between these crests and the mass of loose stones that cover both brows of El Uixan there are millions of tons of mineral, which, however, cannot be worked profitably until Mar Chica or Melilla is able to shelter ships of 3,000 or 4,000 tons, so that the mineral can be deposited and ships loaded and unloaded. Lack of time has prevented enquiry into the existence of other analogous areas of the same origin throughout the whole length of the cordillera. There is reason to suppose that in the future discovery may be made of further masses of good magnetic mineral, such as the cataclysms and the erosions already exhibit in El Uixan.

Afra.—In the mountains of Afra appear veins of quartz with sulphuret of lead. A French company has begun prospecting operations, but it does not appear that they have so far met with any masses of real importance.

Mohader.—Copper has been discovered among the broken slate of the rocky heights of Mohader, but the deposits are of no importance.

Tres Forcas.—The work pursued at the cape, at the point where the volcanic rocks come into contact with the crystalline strata, seems to promise a certain future for the working of iron ores. These ores are oligist and hematite, but do not appear so rich as those of Beni-bu-Ifrur.

Kebdana Mountains.—The numerous samples collected from these mountains suggest the possibility of the existence of minerals of importance, the land being similar to that which has been carefully examined by the French in the Province of Oran.

The Spanish engineers, adds the "Telegrama," agreed that a Commission of Engineers of the Geological Survey of Spain should make a minute study of the points indicated in the Rif district. If the minerals were to be worked, the creation of a port at Mar Chica would be absolutely necessary.

PROVISIONAL COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN CANADA AND GERMANY.

The Board of Trade have received through the Foreign Office a copy of the Provisional Commercial Agreement between Canada and Germany, which was signed at Ottawa on the 15th February. The following is the complete text of this Agreement:—

AGREEMENT entered into this fifteenth day of February, 1910, between Dr. KARL LANG, Imperial German Consul for Canada, representing herein the Imperial German Government,

Party of the one part,

and Honourable WILLIAM STEVENS FIELDING, Minister of Finance of Canada, representing herein His Excellency the Governor General of Canada acting in conjunction with the King's Privy Council for Canada,

Party of the other part:

It is hereby respectively agreed, on behalf of the Imperial German Government and of His Excellency the Governor General of Canada acting as aforesaid, that—

1. The Imperial German Government shall concede to articles the produce or manufacture of Canada, enumerated in the schedule hereto attached, upon their importation into Germany, on or after the first day of March, 1910, the Conventional Tariff rates of duty;

2. The Governor General of Canada acting as aforesaid shall, under the authority of section 7 of the Act of the Parliament of Canada, "The Customs Tariff, 1907," suspend the surtax imposed under regulations made by the Governor in Council of date the 28th day of November, 1903, from application to articles the produce or manufacture of Germany imported into Canada on or after the 1st day of March, 1910, and, in consequence, during the continuation of this agreement, articles the produce or manufacture of Germany shall be admitted on their importation into Canada on or after the said 1st day of March, 1910, at the rates of duty imposed by the General Tariff;

3. This Agreement is a provisional one, and the question of a general convention for the regulation of commercial relations between Germany and Canada shall be deferred for consideration at a time that may be found mutually convenient;

4. If, after a reasonable time, a commercial convention such as contemplated by the next preceding clause has not been entered into, then either of the principals herein represented may, if it is deemed desirable, terminate or cancel the respective concessions granted in pursuance hereof on giving to the other two months' notice of intention so to terminate or cancel.

Done in duplicate at the City of Ottawa.

In testimony whereof the said parties have hereunto subscribed their names on the day first mentioned.

(Sgd.) DR. KARL LANG,
Imperial German Consul for Canada.

(Sgd.) W. S. FIELDING,
Minister of Finance of Canada.

SCHEDULE.

Canadian Products to be admitted into Germany at Conventional Tariff Rates.

No. of the German general tariff.	Article.
2	Wheat and spelt.
3	Barley;
4	Oats;
18	Red clover seed, white clover seed, and other clover seed.
19	Grass seeds of all kinds.
47	Other fruits:
	Fresh:
	Apples, pears, quinces,
	unpacked;
	packed;
	Apricots, peaches;
	Plums of all kinds, cherries, mazards, medlars,
	Strawberries.
	Raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, myrtles, elderberries, juniper berries, and other edible berries.
48	—Dried or kiln-dried (cut up and peeled or not):
	Apples and pears, including waste capable of use.
	Apricots and peaches,
	Plums of all kinds,
	Loose or in casks or sacks weighing at least 80 kilogs., gross weight.
	Packed in other ways.
	Other dried or kiln-dried fruit.
76	Timber:
	Sawn longitudinally or prepared in some other way, not planed:
	Hard,
	Soft.
83	Wood for casks (staves and headings), also pieces of wood roughly shaped recognizable as these articles, not painted nor planed:
	Of Oak,
	Other hard wood,
	Of soft wood.
100	Horses:
103	Horned cattle (live weight).
104	Sheep (live weight).
108	Meat, excluding bacon:
	Fresh, even frozen,
	Simply prepared,
	Prepared more delicately for the table.
123	Marine crustaceans, living or not, including those merely boiled, or salted, whether shelled or not:
	Lobsters and crayfish (gross weight).
126	Greases and grease-like fats (hogs lard, goose grease, beef-marrow, oleomargarine, and other analogous fats).
162	Meal, baked or roasted or not:
	Meal of grain, excepting oats, meal of malt (with the exception of baked or roasted malt meal), meal of rice or pulse.

Provisional Commercial Agreement between Canada and Germany.

No. of the German general tariff.	Article.
208	Condensed milk, with or without addition of sugar.
219	Alimentary and consumable articles of all kinds (except beverages) in air tight receptacles so far as they are not subject to higher rates of duty as such.
316	Calcium carbide, carbide of aluminium, carbide of silicon, carborundum and carbides of metals not otherwise mentioned.
349	Wood spirit (methylic alcohol) crude: aceton, crude.
350	Wood spirit, refined; refined aceton, formaldehyde in aqueous solution.
545	Leather, half or entirely dressed, whether prepared or not, unenumerated elsewhere:
	Of a net weight of more than 3 kilogs, each piece:
	Entire hides or half hides with the heads, necks, bellies and hoofs unseparated; head, neck and belly pieces, and hoofs, as well as horse hide and pig leather, without regard to the weight of the piece.
	Backs (bend leather).
556	Footwear of leather of all kinds, including that made from hides with the hair still on, and those made from fish or reptile skins:
	With soles of other materials than wood:
	Weighing more than 1,200 grammes per pair.
	Weighing more than 600 grammes and up to 1,200 grammes per pair; also boot uppers of leather of all kinds, with elastics, without regard to weight.
	Weighing 600 grammes or less per pair.
650	Semi-pulp (semi-paste for the manufacture of paper or cardboard), soft or solid, whether bleached or dyed or mixed with mineral materials, glue, &c., or not:
	Of wood, straw, esparto or other vegetable fibres.
	Of mechanical wood-pulp:
	Of chemical wood-pulp (cellulose); pulp of straw, esparto or other fibres.
651	Millboard (pasteboard), moulded or pressed cardboard, also pasteboard formed by gluing together sheets of cardboard:
	Cardboard glazed (pressboard) and other highly smoothed cardboard, leather board and other fine cardboard, whether dyed in the paste or not; vulcanized fibre.
	Chemical or mechanical wood-pulp cardboard, even of steamed wood, solidified by rolling (brown wood cardboard, called leather board), straw board, grey straw cardboard (Schrenzpappe), turf cardboard, any other coarse cardboard not elsewhere enumerated whether dyed in the pulp or not.

(Sgd.) DR. KARL LANG,
„ W. S. FIELDING.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

PERU.

Proposed New Customs Tariff.

With reference to the notice at p. 492 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the new Peruvian Customs Tariff has been approved by the Senate in the form in which it was passed by the Chamber of Deputies, and is expected shortly to receive the sanction of the President. No date for its enforcement has yet been fixed.

A copy of the Tariff as originally proposed, showing the modifications introduced by the Chamber, may be consulted by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

Commerce Act: Trade Description of Peanuts.

A copy of an Order (No. 1,185), dated 19th January last, has been received notifying that, for the purposes of the regulations under the Commerce Act, peanuts are not to be regarded as agricultural seeds, but are to be treated as articles of food, on importation into the Commonwealth.

Quarantine Regulations: Imported Goods Infested with Noxious Pests, &c.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of Statutory Rules (No. 146 of 1909), dated 21st December last, which lays down certain supplementary regulations made under the Commonwealth Quarantine Act of 1908. These regulations, which came into immediate operation, provide that imported goods found to be infested with a noxious insect or pest or fungus may, if in the opinion of the Chief Quarantine Officer such goods can be treated so as to destroy such insect, &c. without destruction or denaturation of the goods, be landed in quarantine and treated under the supervision of a quarantine officer at an approved quarantine station.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1908. Jam Labelling Regulations.

The "New Zealand Gazette" of 13th January last contains a copy of the Regulations issued by the Governor on 21st December last under "The Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1908" relating to the mode of labelling packages containing jam, marmalade, &c. sold in the Dominion.

These Regulations provide that, from 1st April, 1910, every package containing jam or marmalade, or mixed or compounded jam or marmalade, or jelly, shall be labelled so that it shall show clearly and distinctly the contents of the package, and the name and

address of the manufacturer of such contents, in addition to any brand or device which the manufacturer may desire to display on his goods.

Every affixed label shall also have the name of each of the mixed or compounded fruits stated thereon in clear and distinct characters of equal size, except where a mixed or compounded jam does not contain more than 20 per cent. of apple-pulp, when it shall be sufficient to state on the label the amount of such pulp in the following form :—

"This is a mixed jam, containing not more than 20 per cent. of apple."

This statement shall be printed on the label in the characters known as 10-point condensed Gothic capitals, parallel to and immediately beneath the characters designating the first-named fruit, and on such a back ground as shall display the words clearly and distinctly.

It is further provided that apple-juice or gooseberry-juice may be added to jam to an amount not exceeding 10 per cent. without specification on the label to that effect, or that it is a mixed or compounded jam.

Persons failing to observe these regulations are liable, on conviction, to a penalty not exceeding 20*l.*

SOUTH AFRICA.

Customs Decisions.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of a Customs Notice (No. 135) issued by the Cape Government on 16th February, 1910, by order of the Board of Control, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the South African Customs Union :—

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rates of Duty.	Rebate allowed upon goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
Beading, metal, for cart trimming ... Brushes, crocodile glue	175	15 % *ad val.*	3 % *ad val.*
Diaries, pocket—			
For advertising purposes	43(*a*)	25 % *ad val.* or 2*d.* per lb. (whichever shall be the greater)	3 % "
Not for advertising purposes	175	15 % *ad val.*	3 % "
Feathers, raw, sent out of South Africa for the extraction of all colouring or to undergo any other process of manufacture, and returned to South Africa to be treated as newly imported, and duty levied on the value of the feathers, plus cost of extraction or manufacture	175	15 % "	3 % "

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff No.	Rate of Duty.	Rebate allowed when the manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Pyn-ka polishing tablets	34	4*s.* 9*d.* per 100 lbs. or 25 % *ad val.* (whichever shall be the greater)	3 % *ad val.*
Roneo rotary typewriter and office printing press	175	15 % *ad val.*	3 % ,,
Sulphide of sodium			
Transfers of trade marks, labels, &c. for fixing to bicycles, railway coaches, &c. ...			
Transformer oil			
Wire—			
Annealed stitching			
Tinsmiths'			

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Amended Liquor Duties.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 524 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th December last relative to the proposed amendment of the Liquor Laws of the Straits Settlements, the Board of Trade have now received a copy of the "Liquors Revenue Ordinance, 1909" (No. 22 of 1909), which consolidates and amends the law for collecting revenue by an officer appointed by the Government upon intoxicating liquors imported into and manufactured in the Colony.

Under this Ordinance it is provided that the following duties shall be imposed, with effect from 1st January, 1910, upon intoxicating liquors, as follows:—

		Dols.	c.
Intoxicating liquors—			
Containing not less than 85 per cent. of proof spirit	per proof gallon	3	00
Containing less than 85 per cent. but not less than 70 per cent. of proof spirit ...	per proof gallon	2	40
Containing less than 70 per cent. but not less than 40 per cent. of proof spirit ...	per proof gallon	1	50
Containing less than 40 per cent of proof spirit—			
Sparkling wines	per gallon	1	50
Still wines	,,	1	00
Ale, beer, stout, porter, cider and perry	,,	0	24
All other intoxicating liquors	,,	1	00

Provided that the duty payable upon intoxicating liquors distilled or fermented in any place licensed under the Ordinance for the distillation or manufacture of intoxicating liquors shall be *nine-tenths* of the above amounts.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—*continued.*

No person may remove any intoxicating liquors from any vessel in which they may have been imported without a requisite permit in prescribed form—*i.e.*, as the case may be, for intoxicating liquors—

(*a*) on which duty is to be paid before such removal, or

(*b*) to be stored in a bonded or licensed warehouse.

Intoxicating liquors imported into or exported from any part of the Colony on account of the Governor or of H.M. Government, or officers and men of H.M. Army and Navy serving on full pay in the Colony, are exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance.

No person may prepare or sell any intoxicating liquors adulterated or compounded in such a way as to be injurious to health or containing more than one-twentieth of 1 per cent. of fusel oil.

The Ordinance empowers the Governor to grant to a toddy farmer the exclusive right of making, selling and retailing toddy. No person, except the farmer, may import toddy.

No person may import bhang, except, under certain specified conditions, for use as ships' stores, &c. The preparation or manufacture of bhang in the Colony is prohibited.

Provision is also made in the Ordinance for the issue of licences to retail intoxicating liquors either on or off licensed premises.

GIBRALTAR.

Prohibition of Importation of White Phosphorus Matches.

The Board of Trade have received copy of an Ordinance (No. 2 of 1910) dated 2nd March, 1910, which prohibits, with effect from that date, the importation into Gibraltar of matches made with the substance usually known as white or yellow phosphorus.

The Ordinance further prohibits the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches in Gibraltar, whilst the sale of such matches is prohibited from 1st January, 1911.

ST. CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS.

Petroleum and Explosives Ordinance, 1909.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of an Ordinance (No. 4 of 1909) to amend and consolidate the law regulating the importation and safe keeping of petroleum and explosives in the Presidency of St. Christopher-Nevis.

It is provided in the Ordinance that every consignee of any petroleum on board any vessel arriving at the Presidency laden or partly laden with petroleum shall, before landing the same, furnish the Treasurer with particulars of the marks, brands, or qualities thereof, and the number of packages containing the petroleum, and shall procure a permit, in prescribed form, to land such petroleum, which must be stored in a place licensed by the Government for the purpose.

If, on testing, the petroleum is found to be volatile,—*i.e.* gives off an inflammable vapour at a lower temperature than 83° F.— it may

be forfeited and seized by the Treasurer, and disposed of as directed by the Governor.

The Ordinance is not applicable to petroleum imported in close glass bottles not exceeding 8 gallons and used for purposes other than burning, petroleum imported as fuel for oil engines and gasoline imported for use in a Government Laboratory or for scientific or technical work.

No more than 80 gallons of petroleum or 25 lbs. of gunpowder may be stored in any one place within the limits of the towns of Basseterre, Sandy Point or Charlestown, except in licensed warehouses.

EGYPT.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Iron and Steel Manufactures.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 19th February contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on iron and steel manufactures. The Tariff was to come into force on the 16th February, and is to remain in operation for a period of three months (*i.e.*, until the 15th May) or until denunciation :—

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme*	
	Former.	New.
Iron and steel plates, ordinary, without mark (‡), ⅛ in. thick and upwards :	*Millièmes.*†	*Millièmes.*†
British, and similar goods from all other countries	$5\frac{8}{10}$	$6\frac{1}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	$5\frac{6}{10}$	$5\frac{9}{10}$
Iron and steel bars and angles, and tees, and U ordinary, without mark (‡) :		
British, and similar goods from all other countries	$5\frac{2}{10}$	$5\frac{4}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	$4\frac{9}{10}$	$5\frac{3}{10}$
Iron bars, Swedish...	10	$10\frac{8}{10}$
Iron, pig	$3\frac{4}{10}$	$3\frac{5}{10}$
Iron and steel hoops	$7\frac{2}{10}$	$7\frac{2}{10}$
" " with holes	$7\frac{5}{10}$	$7\frac{5}{10}$
Galvanised sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	$13\frac{3}{10}$	$13\frac{5}{10}$
" corrugated sheets (B. G., 16 to 26) ...	$12\frac{5}{10}$	$12\frac{8}{10}$
Studs (Benwill's) new	$23\frac{1}{2}$	$23\frac{1}{2}$
" " old	20	20
" small...	22	22
Nails (French), 15 by 35 to 24 by 200	$8\frac{5}{10}$	$8\frac{7}{10}$
Iron and steel girders :		
British, and similar goods from all other countries...	$5\frac{4}{10}$	$5\frac{6}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	5	$5\frac{2}{10}$

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 8 per cent. The English ton is taken as equivalent to 1,016 kilogrammes.

† 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = *1l. 0s. 6d.*

‡ The duties on iron and steel wares bearing special marks are leviable *ad valorem*. The following are not regarded as special marks :—Siemens-Martin, S. M. Thomas, the names of manufacturers without crown brands, or with a single crown brand, provided they do not indicate a special quality, as also all other marks of which notice is given by the importers, and which are accepted beforehand by the Customs.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Iron tubes for gas, water, and steam, and fittings therefor, and iron tubes for boilers, are assessed at various rates in accordance with certain trade lists from which discounts are allowed. Particulars with regard to these lists and discounts may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Petroleum.

The issue of the "Journal Officiel" for the 23rd February contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on petroleum, which came into force on the 16th February, and is to remain in operation for a period of two months (*i.e.*, until the 15th April) or until denunciation:—

Description.	Unit.	Valuation.*
		Millièmes.†
American petroleum ...	Per case of two cans	180‡
	Per can (not in case)	75§
Safety petroleum	Per case of two cans	260‡
Russian petroleum ...	Per case of two cans	170‡
	Per can (not in case)	70§
Russian and American petroleum in bulk	Per 1,000 kilogs.	2,870
Roumanian petroleum in bulk ...	Per 1,000 kilogs.	2,700

* Duty is leviable on these valuations at the rate of 4 per cent.
† 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*
‡ Including 45 *millièmes* for the cost of the two cans.
§ Including 22½ *millièmes* for the cost of one can.

RUSSIA.

Duty-Free Admission of Sea-going Iron Ships.

With reference to the notice which appeared at p. 475 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th December last, respecting the proposed continuation of the Law of the 1st July, 1908, providing for the duty-free admission into Russia of iron sea-going vessels,* the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that sanction has been given to the continuation of the Law for two years, *i.e.*, until January 1st, 1912.

NETHERLANDS.

Butter Legislation.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, copy of a recent Dutch Royal Decree laying down regulations governing the importation, supply, &c., of butter in the Netherlands. A summary of the provisions of the Decree is given on pages 942-3

* A translation of this Law is given at p. 377 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th August, 1908.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

of the February issue of the "Journal of the Board of Agriculture," and a copy (in English) may be consulted by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Customs Decisions.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Dutch Ministry of Finance, dated the 28th January, determining the tariff classification of certain articles on importation into the Netherlands. The more important of these decisions are noted below:—

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	Florins cts.
Mineral wax or ceresine	Free.
Apparatus for roasting samples of coffee, consisting of a small hot-air motor and three small spits, for examining the quality of samples of coffee, dutiable according to the principal component part	5 % *ad valorem.*
Steel or iron ropes	Free.
Automatic bottle-rinsing machines, driven by water which is injected into the apparatus under pressure, dutiable according to the principal component part	5 % *ad valorem.*
Cader machines, driven by hand power, for use in match factories	Free.
Steam-planks, so-called; apparatus with the aid of which costumes, &c. are finished in chemical washing establishments	Free.
Picture books containing movable pictures (or pictures which may be set upright) having reference to the text printed in the books	Free.
Weaving-card-punching-machines, driven by hand power, for the manufacture of Jacquard cards	Free.
"*Water-glass*," a silicate of sodium or of potassium, or of sodium and potassium	Free.
Small caps of steel plate covered with copper and nickel, for rifle cartridges, dutiable as "Ammunition, rifle bullets" ...	5 % *ad valorem.*
Dinitrochlorbenzol and *binitrochlorbenzol*	Free.
Liquid sticking-plaster, composed of a solution of gun-cotton in a mixture of ether and alcohol, dutiable as "Collodion"	Kilog. 1 90
Flying machines, dutiable according to their principal component part	5 % *ad valorem.*
Celluloid in sheets, white or coloured, polished or unpolished, perforated or not perforated	5 % ,,
Celluloid in pipes or rods	Free.
Air-pumps, driven by electro-motors, and obviously fitted for filling automobile tyres, and for filling tubes with compressed air, dutiable according to the principal component part ...	5 % *ad valorem.*
Travelling cranes which are not driven by mechanical power, dutiable according to their principal component part ...	5 % ,,
Washing-substance, composed of a concentrated solution of soap, containing less than 5 per cent. of *aether sulphuricus*, when imported in the packing in which it is supplied to private persons, dutiable as "Small wares"	5 % ,,
Copper (*brass*) *plates*, whether polished on one or on both sides, used for the manufacture of various copper (brass) objects	Free.
Iron pins for hinges, pointless and with round heads, dutiable as "Iron wares"	5 % *ad valorem.*
Woven fabric and sewing-thread of gun-cotton	100 kilogs. 5 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NETHERLANDS—*continued.*

Articles.	Rate of Duty.
Railways suspended in the air, imported in subordinate parts, along which "tip-up" wagons of beetroots are propelled by electro-motive power from the place of unloading at the water side to the premises of factories, dutiable as "Iron wares"	Florins cts. 5 % *ad valorem.*
Carpet nails, in the shape of large steel or coppered steel drawing pins, dutiable as "Nails"	Free.
Cocoa butter, in tablets for medical purposes, in any packing...	Free.
Soldering apparatus, consisting of a soldering-iron with an apparatus attached to it for heating the iron, dutiable as "Tools"	Free.
Tiles of dried cement with inlaid figures, composed of small square pieces of stone	Free.
Tyre-removers for automobiles and bicycles, dutiable as "Tools"	Free.
Spring safety apparatus, when imported separately, dutiable according to the principal component part	5% *ad valorem.*
Acetate of cobalt	Free.
Driving-belt grease, consisting of a mixture of resin and fat, packed in blocks of 1 kilogramme, wrapped in paper, and provided with directions as to use	Free.
Wooden hurdles, subordinate parts of ammonia and naphthalene washers in gasworks	Free.
Milk-powder, obtained by thickening natural milk, whether skimmed or not, packed in hermetically sealed tins, and destined to replace ordinary milk, dutiable as "Cake, sweetmeats, confectionery and pastry"	100 kilogs. 25 00

MADAGASCAR.

Transit under Bond for Tananarive.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, as from the 16th January last, imported goods destined for Tananarive, on which import duties or consumption taxes are leviable, may be forwarded in bond to that place, and the duties and taxes paid there instead of at Tamatave. All such packages should be marked "Tananarive *viâ* Tamatave."

SERVIA.

Customs Circular.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Servian Customs Circular determining the tariff classification of the undermentioned article on importation into Servia:—

Article.	Tariff No. under which classed.	Rate of Duty.
Paper dishes or paper of various shapes chiefly used for holding confectionery (dessert-paper), made to resemble lace or otherwise specially shaped and worked, either by pressing, folding, embossing, or similar process, dutiable as "fancy goods of paper" (unless subject to a higher rate of duty by reason of combination with other material)	471*b*.	*Dinars p.* 100 kilogs. 140 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SERVIA—*continued.*

Treatment of Sewn Goods.

A further Circular provides that all sewn goods which are not accompanied by patterns of the tissue of which they consist, at least one square decimetre in size, are to pay duty calculated on the highest rate applicable to the tissue.

GREECE.

Modification of certain Import Duties.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Greek Law, published in the "Official Gazette" of the 1st March, modifying the rates of Customs duty on certain articles as shown in the subjoined statement:—

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
		Former.	Fixed by the Present Law.
		Drachmae (metallic) *Per 100 okes.*	Drachmae (metallic) *Per 100 okes.*
42*d*	Oil of cotton seed*	100 00	30 00
61*h*	Residues of distillation of mineral oils, having a blackish or chestnut colour and a melting point not higher than 48° Centigrade, and containing not less than 10 per cent. of mineral oils (those of a whitish colour and having a higher melting point and containing a smaller quantity of oils, besides organic substances, are subjected to duty under Tariff No. 99 at 220 dr. per 100 okes)	50 00	32 00
62	Mineral oils (except petroleum, the importation of which is forbidden as a State monopoly)	100 00	50 00
252*h*	Dynamos and inseparable accessories thereof	(Not specified)	Free

Note.—The above duties are payable in paper currency, at the rate of 1·45 dr. paper to 1 dr. metallic.

* Formerly included in Tariff No. 42*c*.

LIBERIA.

Opening of Sass Town as a Port of Entry.

The Board of Trade have received, from H.M. Consul-General at Monrovia, copy of a Liberian Customs Notice declaring Sass Town to be a port of entry of the Republic of Liberia, as from the 1st February, and laying down certain regulations as to the landing of baggage and cargo at that port.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application of the Minimum Tariff.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the application of the United States "Minimum" Tariff rates of duty to the United Kingdom and certain other countries, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that Presidential Proclamations have been issued extending the benefits of the "Minimum" Tariff to imports from the Channel Islands, the Isle of Man and the under-mentioned British Colonies and foreign countries:—

British Colonies.—Ascension, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermudas, British East Africa (including Zanzibar and Pemba), British Guiana, British Honduras, British New Guinea, British North Borneo, British Somaliland, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Gibraltar, Jamaica (including Turk's Island), Leeward Islands, Mauritius, St. Helena, Seychelles, Sokotra, Trinidad and Tobago, Windward Islands.

Foreign countries.—The Argentine Republic, Brazil, Liberia, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay.

SANTO DOMINGO.

Revised Customs Tariff.

H.M. Consul-General at Port-au-Prince has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of the Dominican "Gaceta Oficial" for the 1st December, 1909, containing a revised Customs Tariff for Santo Domingo, which was to come into force on the 1st January last.

The duty on coal has been reduced to 25 cents per ton; and the rates on nearly all provisions and preserved goods have also been reduced, whilst those on the finer kinds of textiles and on made-up goods have been increased. The duty on machinery and apparatus for the manufacture of sugar has been fixed at 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. The *export* duties on cocoa and wax have been reduced.

A copy of the revised Tariff (in Spanish), together with an English translation of the Section relating to cotton textiles and manufactures thereof, may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SUDAN.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Port Sudan (Mr. B. W. Echlin) on the trade of that district in 1909, which will shortly be issued :—

Railway Extension.

Trade, shipping, and the situation generally, show little change in 1909 from 1908. However, no very marked improvement was to be expected, as conditions more or less pointed to a check in the progress of the country, pending the completion of the Nile Bridge and the extension of the railway to the south through the fertile Gezireh district. The line has now reached Wad Medani, 190 kiloms. south of Khartoum, and no doubt the result will be a considerable increase in exports during 1910.

Harbour Dues at Port Sudan.

With reference to the notice on p. 197 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th January relative to harbour dues and tariffs at Port Sudan, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade have now received from the Harbour and Lights Administration of the Sudan Government a copy of the regulations, dues and tariffs in question. This may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

ITALY.

Maritime Services Bill.

The Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce for Italy contains a resumé of the contents of the new Bill for the Italian Maritime Services. The Bill may be divided into three sections, viz. :—(1) Shipbuilding industry; (2) maritime transport; (3) régime of the subventioned maritime lines.

The following conclusions, remarks the Journal, may be drawn from the Bill as to its effect on British trade :—

(*a*) One-third of all the materials required for the building of each steamer can be supplied by foreign firms.

(*b*) Notwithstanding the bonuses granted on engines, boilers and auxiliary machines, it will probably be necessary for Italian builders to import these articles.

(*c*) For free trading (regular lines excluded) it would apparently be possible for British shipowners to put their steamers under the Italian flag, with an Italian manager at the head of the company; the same method could also be followed with regard to regular lines.

(*d*) By the Bill at least 40 new steamers will be required in the space of four years. The Italian Government dockyards are fully provided with work for many months to come, and it seems likely that the private shipyards will not be equal to the task.

LIBERIA.

Opening of Sass Town as a Port of Entry.

See notice on p. 543.

Shipping and Transport.

SAN SALVADOR—MEXICO.

Steamship Service between Acajutla and Salina Cruz.

H.M. Legation in Mexico report that the Salvador Railway Company are maintaining a weekly service of British steamers between the ports of Acajutla and Salina Cruz. The vessels have been built to carry a limited number of passengers, and general cargo, especially coffee.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

CANADA.

Pig Iron Production in 1909.

The "Iron Age" (New York) of 3rd March states that, according to statistics which the American Iron and Steel Association have received direct from manufacturers, the production of pig iron in Canada in the year 1909 amounted to 677,090 tons, against 563,672 tons in 1908, an increase of 113,418 tons, or over 20·1 per cent.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Pig-iron and Rail Production in 1909.

The "Iron Age" (New York) states that, according to statistics published by the American Iron and Steel Association, the production of pig-iron in the United States in 1909 amounted to 25,795,471 tons, as compared with 15,936,018 tons in 1908, an increase of 9,859,453 tons, or over 61·8 per cent.

The production of all kinds of rails amounted in 1909 to 3,062,582 tons, against 1,921,611 tons in 1908, an increase of 1,140,971 tons, or over 59·3 per cent.

Petroleum Production in 1909.

The "Journal of Commerce" (New York) of 4th March publishes, on the authority of the United States Geological Survey, the following estimate of the production of petroleum in the United States in 1909; the figures for 1908 are added for purposes of comparison :—

Field.	1908.	1909.
	Barrels.	Barrels.
Appalachian	24,945,517	27,000,000
Lima-Indiana	10,032,305	8,300,000
Illinois	33,685,106	28,200,000
Mid-Continent	48,323,810	43,300,000
Gulf	17,318,330	13,200,000
California and Rocky Mountain States ...	45,267,411	58,000,000
Total	179,572,479	178,000,000

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

CHINA.

Machinery Equipment of Rice Cleaning Mills at Wuhu.

H.M. Consul at Wuhu (Mr. H. H. Fox) reports that, at the present time, there are three mills engaged in the hulling and cleaning of rice at that port. The oldest mill, established in 1903, which uses machinery of a somewhat antiquated pattern, has a maximum output of 130 piculs (about 155 cwts.) per day of 12 hours. The second mill, which began work in 1909, uses modern machinery, and is capable of a daily production of 1,800 piculs (about 2,143 cwts.). The third mill, also established last year, is equipped with machinery made in Shanghai, and has a daily output of 120 piculs (about 143 cwts.). The machinery used in these mills is driven by steam produced by means of coal.

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

BRITISH INDIA.

Cotton Spinning and Weaving Returns.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the monthly return issued by the Indian Government, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in each Province of British India, and in the Native States, during the eight months, April to November, of each of the years 1907, 1908, and 1909.

The following is a summarised statement extracted from the above return, giving particulars for the eight months ended November, 1907, 1908, and 1909:—

		Eight months ended November.		
		1907.	1908.	1909.
BRITISH INDIA, BERAR, AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs.	425,490,229	428,561,463	420,431,755
Grey and bleached piece goods	"	103,199,627	101,939,071	120,725,476
	=Yards	452,376,953	453,777,276	522,630,064
Coloured piece goods* ...	Lbs.	21,540,195	23,843,255	34,388,247
	=Yards	88,645,501	94,525,658	139,088,016
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)*	Lbs.	1,270,085	1,082,725	1,222,746
Hosiery	"	541,718	435,327	444,618
Miscellaneous goods ...	"	146,307	177,956	476,042

* The quantities of "coloured piece goods" and of "grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)" produced in the *Native States* not being separately stated, the total amounts are included in the figures given for "coloured piece goods."

AGRICULTURE.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Corn Prices.

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the inspectors and officers of Excise in the week ended 12th March, 1910, were as follows:—

Wheat	32*s.*	6*d.*
Barley	24*s.*	1*d.*
Oats	18*s.*	0*d.*

For further particulars see p. 553.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

A statement is published on p. 554, showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 12th March, 1910, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1909.

AUSTRALIA.

Wheat Crop Results.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth (Mr. J. F. Conigrave) reports, under date of 15th February, that the present season has been exceptionally favourable throughout Australia for the production of cereals, with the result that there has been a record aggregate yield. The estimated total yield for the current season for the whole Commonwealth, with the exception of Queensland, for which statistics are not yet available, is 92,071,764 bushels. Victoria is at the head of the States with 28,535,250 bushels and then follow New South Wales with 25,600,000 bushels and South Australia with 20,139,575 bushels. Western Australia has established a record in its yield of wheat this year, the aggregate estimate being 5,978,829 bushels. The average yield of wheat for the whole Commonwealth was 13·13 bushels per acre, as against 11·89 bushels last season.

RUSSIA.

Condition of Crops in South Western Russia.

With reference to the notice on p. 37 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th January relative to the condition of the winter crops in Russia, the British Vice-Consul at Nicolaieff (Mr. J. P. Bagge) has furnished, under date 26th February, the following particulars regarding the condition of the grain crops in the Governments of Kherson, Kharkov, Poltava, Taurida and Kieff:—

Winter sown wheat and rye are in splendid condition, the plants being strong and well advanced, with long roots. The weather has been most favourable, exceptionally mild with much snow and rain, and since there is much moisture in the ground the crop prospects are exceedingly good. The acreage under winter sown grain is rather less than usual, owing to the prolonged drought in the early autumn. The sowing of the spring crops will be undertaken during March.

Agriculture.

Shipments of grain from Nicolaieff have so far this year been very heavy, and this state of things is likely to continue, especially in the spring, with a slight slackening during the sowing of the spring crops. The stocks of grain in the country are very large; an enormous quantity, which the impassable state of the roads since the late autumn has prevented from being carted in to the railway, will be coming forward for spring shipment.

FRANCE-SPAIN.

Olive Oil Yield.

With reference to the notice on pp. 286–7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th November last relative to the olive crop prospects of France, H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) now reports that the olive crop in that district is short. In a good year the quantity of "lampante" oil produced is at most barely sufficient for local requirements. This year it will be considerably less.

The Consul-General also reports that it is stated that in Spain, and particularly in Andalusia, one of the most important centres for the manufacture of "lampante" olive oil, the olive crop is good.

With reference to the notice on p. 92 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th January relative to the olive oil yield of the Malaga district, *i.e.*, of Andalusia, H.M. Consul at Malaga (Mr. P. Staniforth) now reports that the present outturn is considerably above the average.

ITALY.

Olive Oil Yield in Apulia.

With reference to the notice on p. 93 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th January relative to the olive oil yield of Italy, H.M. Consul at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports that in Apulia the last olive crop was not up to the normal. The output is estimated at from one-third to two-fifths of a normal crop. Large quantities have already been exported, and as home requirements are heavy, it is doubtful whether there will be any fall in prices during the summer. For high-class oil higher prices are probable as stocks are low.

TURKEY (ASIA MINOR).

Olive Oil Yield of the Levant.

With reference to the notice on p. 144 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th January relative to olive crop prospects in the Smyrna district, H.M. Consul-General at Smyrna (Mr. H. D. Barnham, C.M.G.) reports that the olive oil yield of the Levant is below the average.

Agriculture.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at New York (Mr. C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) on the trade, &c. of the States of New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Connecticut in 1909, which will shortly be issued:—

Agricultural Statistics for 1909.

The total value of farm products raised in the United States of America in 1909 was about 1,752,000,000*l.*, distributed as follows:—

—		Quantity.	Value.
			£
Barley	bushels	170,284,000	18,794,200
Buckwheat	,,	17,438,000	2,437,600
Corn	,,	2,772,376,000	330,564,400
Oats	,,	1,007,353,000	81,634,800
Rice	,,	24,368,000	3,868,200
Rye	,,	32,239,000	4,761,800
Wheat	,,	737,189,000	146,009,200
Total	,,	4,761,247,000	588,070,200
Cotton lint and seed		—	158,400,000
Sugar, molasses, and syrup (farm and factory)...		—	19,000,000
Flax seed	bushels	25,856,000	7,893,200
Hay	tons	64,938,000	137,869,000
Potatoes	bushels	376,537,000	41,309,000
Tobacco	lbs.	949,357,000	19,143,800
Other crops		—	160,314,800
Total		—	1,132,000,000
Animal products and animals sold and slaughtered		—	620,000,000
Grand total value		—	1,752,000,000

NOTE.—The bushel referred to is the American bushel, equivalent to ·9694 of an Imperial bushel, or 33 American bushels = 32 Imperial bushels.

In 1908 the value of the same articles was about 1,555,600,000*l.*

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

Experiment in Cotton Growing.

H.M. Consul at Truxillo (Mr. A. E. Melhado) has forwarded a copy of a report made by the Manager of the Honduras National Railway Company on an experiment in the growth of Sea Island cotton made on the experimental farm of the Company near Truxillo. The seed was planted about the middle of August last, at an elevation of about 50 feet above sea level, on a hill-side sloping slightly to the west and well drained. The cotton plants have grown up, healthy and strong, to a height of 10–12 feet. The first bolls matured and opened in December, but, that being in the course of the rainy season, the rain stained the cotton and rendered it unfit

Agriculture.

for use. Since the heavy rains have lessened, the cotton produce has been of very good quality, and, notwithstanding the loss of the first bolls, the production bids fair, says the Manager, to be double that of any he has seen in the United States. The Manager is entirely satisfied that cotton can be produced in Honduras at about half the cost of production in the United States, that the production per acre in Honduras will be fully double that in the United States, and that the former country will be entirely free from the boll weevil. It is stated that the cotton plant will grow into a small tree and will continue to produce, so that it will not be necessary to replant the ground each year. There are in Honduras, between the mountains to the south and the sea to the north, 100,000 acres of ground similar to that upon which the experiment is being made, and along the line of the Honduras National Railway the land is well watered and there is a fine climate. The land is at present covered with timber.

Samples of the cotton produced on the experimental farm may be seen by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

State of the Labour Market in February.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for March,* based on 6,686 statistical returns, viz., 2,950 returns from trade unions and 3,736 returns from employers (relating to 1,138,469 workpeople employed in coal and iron mining, the cotton, woollen, worsted, and other textile trades, the building trades, the boot and shoe and other clothing trades, and the paper and glass trades), besides a large number of returns of a non-statistical character received from employers' associations, trade unions, local correspondents, and other sources, employment in February showed a general improvement as compared with January. There was an improvement in the metal, engineering and shipbuilding trades, and the usual seasonal increase in employment in the building and clothing industries. The cotton trade was still much affected by the high price of raw material, but otherwise all the textile trades are well employed.

As compared with a year ago, all the principal industries except cotton showed an improvement, which in many cases was considerable.

In the 416 trade unions, with a net membership of 701,252 making returns, 40,121 (or 5·7 per cent.) were reported as unemployed at the end of February, 1910, compared with 6·8 per cent. at the end of January, 1910, and 8·4 per cent. at the end of February, 1909.

* For list of principal contents see p. 557.

Miscellaneous.

UNITED KINGDOM—*continued.*

Cotton Statistics.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 10th March, 1910, was 48,096 (including 19 bales British West African and 404 bales British East African), and the number imported during the ten weeks ended 10th March was 611,971 (including 1,731 bales British West Indian, 324 bales British West African, and 3,939 bales British East African). The number of bales **exported** during the week ended 10th March was 5,573, and during the ten weeks, 89,521.

For further details see p. 553.

Bankruptcy Statistics.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and two months ended February, 1910, will be found on pp. 555-6.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Comparison between British and American Boots.

H.M. Consul at St. Louis (Mr. T. E. Erskine) has forwarded extracts from the "Shoe and Leather Gazette" comparing (with illustrations) some British-made boots with American-made boots of the same type, and pointing out possible improvements. H.M. Consul remarks that, with the proposed increase in price of American boots, British boots should find a good market; the alterations suggested, he says, may be worth the consideration of intending exporters either to the United States or to other countries where the competition of American boots will have to be met.

The extracts may be seen by British boot manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London E.C.

SIAM.

Guano Deposits.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Bangkok (Mr. W. N. Dunn) reports that there are guano caves, the property of the Siamese Government, situated in limestone hills near Lopburi, Saraburi, and Prabat, which have been worked by the Siamese peasants for many years for the purpose of making gunpowder. The deposits, which are within easy reach of navigable tributaries of the river Menam, are said to be very rich, and it is thought that sufficient guano might be obtained to maintain an export trade.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the **Number** of **Bales** of **Cotton Imported** and **Exported** at the **Various Ports** of the **United Kingdom** during the week and 10 weeks ended 10th March, 1910 :—

—	Week ended 10th March, 1910.	10 Weeks ended 10th March, 1910.	Week ended 10th March, 1910.	10 Weeks ended 10th March, 1910.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	33,489	436,606	1,559	49,408
Brazilian	—	11,809	40	1,357
East Indian	962	61,314	1,200	11,214
Egyptian	11,259	84,641	2,527	24,631
Miscellaneous	2,386*	17,601†	247	2,911
Total	48,096	611,971	5,573	89,521

* Including 19 bales British West African, and 404 bales British East African.

† Including 1,731 bales British West Indian, 324 bales British West African, and 3,939 bales British East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," *if described as such in the ships' reports*, is not included in this return.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the **Average Price** of **British Corn,** per quarter of 8 bushels, Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors and Officers of Excise in the week ended 12th March, 1910, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

—	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Week ended 12th March, 1910	32	6	24	1	18	0
Corresponding Week in—						
1903	25	1	22	9	16	10
1904	28	6	22	9	16	7
1905	30	10	24	11	16	10
1906	28	5	24	8	18	10
1907	26	10	24	2	18	0
1908	31	3	26	0	17	10
1909	35	8	28	4	18	2

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of **Agricultural Produce** imported into the **United Kingdom** in the week ended 12th March, 1910, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

—		Week ended 12th Mar., 1910.	*Corresponding Week in 1909.*
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows and calves	Number	3,008	*3,152*
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	191	*386*
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	85,860	*85,755*
Mutton " " " ...	"	35,655	*44,416*
Pork " " " ...	"	14,931	*10,370*
Meat unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	15,832	*15,137*
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	78,596	*113,973*
Beef	"	2,330	*3,098*
Hams	"	15,801	*25,108*
Pork	"	3,946	*6,301*
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,404	*1,666*
" preserved otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	9,582	*7,511*
Dairy Produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	76,441	*87,451*
Margarine	"	26,055	*15,912*
Cheese	"	21,032	*42,529*
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	131	*82*
" condensed	"	21,583	*19,970*
" preserved, other kinds	"	220	*156*
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	277,955	*240,537*
Poultry	Value £	23,179	*23,277*
Game	"	2,363	*2,029*
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	8,159	*4,372*
Lard	"	44,370	*60,037*
Corn, grain, meal, and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	1,511,100	*2,523,400*
Wheat meal and flour	"	102,000	*132,300*
Barley	"	170,500	*267,000*
Oats	"	461,100	*211,800*
Peas	"	87,160	*19,240*
Beans	"	69,410	*6,310*
Maize or Indian corn	"	532,300	*406,800*
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	72,481	*44,399*
Apricots and peaches	"	81	*54*
Bananas	Bunches.	94,240	*129,518*
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	403	*506*
Lemons	"	12,699	*10,300*
Oranges	"	207,479	*199,053*
Pears	"	665	*1,017*
Plums	"	574	*146*
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	495	*1,516*
Hay	Tons.	1,009	*899*
Straw	"	541	*496*
Moss litter	"	1,538	*1,275*
Hops	Cwts.	841	*3,193*
Locust beans	"	24,340	*2,560*
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	146,104	*55,097*
Potatoes	Cwts.	26,534	*10,414*
Tomatoes	"	33,087	*18,426*
Unenumerated	Value £	11,741	*11,390*
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	2,354	*2,875*
" preserved by canning	"	5,675	*3,851*

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the undermentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the periods indicated:—

	February.		Two months ended 28th February.	
	1909.	1910.	*1909.*	1910.
Total gazetted	*No. 378*	No. 332	*No. 757*	No. 623
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Grocers	*19*	18	*56*	42
Builders	*24*	17	*40*	35
Farmers and graziers	*18*	17	*30*	35
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c....	*10*	15	*33*	25
Bakers	*18*	17	*27*	23
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	*6*	11	*16*	20
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	*13*	8	*25*	19
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ...	*5*	9	*14*	19
Decorators, painters, plumbers, &c.	*15*	9	*24*	16
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ...	*7*	12	*15*	15
Butchers	*10*	7	*18*	14
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	*5*	5	*12*	13
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	*6*	8	*8*	13
Tailors	*9*	6	*22*	11
Engineers and founders, &c.	*1*	4	*3*	10
Officers in Army	*1*	7	*2*	10
Tobacconists, &c.	*5*	5	*8*	9
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths, &c. ...	*4*	4	*9*	8
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	*3*	5	*5*	8
Merchants, general	—	4	*2*	8
Clerks, commercial and general	*10*	3	*20*	6
Agents, commission and general...	*6*	4	*13*	6
Carpenters and joiners	*3*	2	*7*	6
Furniture dealers and makers	*2*	5	*6*	6
Doctors of medicine, physicians, &c.	*3*	4	*6*	6
Auctioneers	*3*	2	*4*	6
Confectioners	*7*	4	*10*	5
Lodging-house keepers	*3*	1	*8*	5
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers ...	*3*	2	*6*	5
Hairdressers	*2*	2	*4*	5

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales—*continued.*

	February.		Two months ended 28th February.	
	1909.	1910.	*1909.*	1910.
	No.	No.	*No.*	No.
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations—*continued.*				
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants and dealers	*8*	2	*11*	4
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	*3*	3	*6*	4
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	*1*	3	*6*	4
Travellers, commercial, &c.	*4*	2	*5*	4
Directors and promoters of public companies ...	*1*	2	*1*	4
General dealers	*2*	2	*7*	3
Bicycle, &c. manufacturers and dealers ...	*2*	—	*6*	3
Millers	*1*	3	*5*	3
Carriage, &c. builders	*1*	2	*4*	3
Curriers, tanners, and leather merchants ...	*4*	1	*4*	3
Gardeners, florists, &c.	*1*	2	*3*	3
Architects and surveyors	*2*	1	*3*	3
Wine and spirit merchants, &c.	—	1	*1*	3
Blacksmiths, farriers, &c.	*4*	1	*7*	2
Saddlers and harness makers	*1*	2	*6*	2
Ironmongers	*2*	2	*5*	2
Chemists, druggists and chemical manufacturers	*2*	1	*5*	2
Schoolmasters and schoolmistresses	*3*	2	*4*	2
Stationers	*2*	1	*3*	2
China, glass, and earthenware, &c. dealers ...	*1*	1	*1*	2
Woollen merchants and manufacturers... ...	—	1	*1*	2
Solicitors	*6*	—	*9*	1
Contractors	*3*	—	*5*	1
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors	*2*	1	*4*	1
Timber merchants	*4*	—	*4*	1
Printers, booksellers, and publishers	*2*	—	*3*	1
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	*1*	—	*3*	1
Stone, marble and monumental masons... ...	*1*	1	*1*	1
Cotton spinners and manufacturers	—	1	—	1
Wheelwrights	—	—	—	1
Provision merchants	*3*	—	*8*	—
Brokers, stock and share	*3*	—	*3*	—
Cattle and pig dealers	*1*	—	*2*	—
Hosiers, glovers, &c.	*1*	—	*1*	—

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of February, 1910, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased at a cost, in the present instance, of 1*s.* 4*d.* per copy, either directly or through any bookseller, from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C., and 32, Abingdon Street, S.W.; or Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh; or Mr. Edward Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street, Dublin.

Attention is further called to the fact that the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1908 has been issued, and may be purchased at any of the addresses enumerated above at a cost of 6*s.* for the first volume, 3*s.* 5*d.* for the second volume, and 4*s.* for the supplement. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1904–1908, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article (from and to each country); in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transhipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom; and in the supplement abstract and detailed tables showing countries of *consignment* of imports and countries of *ultimate destination* of exports.

It may be noted that for 1909 and following years, the figures of Volumes I. and II. will relate to the countries *of consignment* for both imports and exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given on the basis of the figures hitherto stated in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published by the Board of Trade on the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the March issue:—State of the Labour Market in February; Cost of Living in Belgian Towns; Proceedings under the Conciliation Act, 1907-1909; Industrial Co-operation in the United Kingdom, 1908; Employment and Output at Coal Mines in 1909.

* It can be purchased through any newsagent, price 1*d.*

Government Publications.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Weights and Measures. Report by the Board of Trade on their Proceedings and Business under the Weights and Measures Acts. 58. *Price* 5½*d.*

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1909. *Vol. XLIV. Part I. Acreage and Live Stock Returns of Great Britain, with Summaries for the United Kingdom.* [*Cd.* 5,064.] *Price* 5*d.*

This return gives complete statistics relating to the acreage under crops and the number of live stock in 1909 in each county of Great Britain, with summaries for the United Kingdom, and comparative tables for a number of years. Preliminary statements issued by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, giving a summary of the agricultural returns, were reproduced on p. 317 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th November, and on p. 415 of the issue of 2nd December last.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers, which have been issued in the Annual Series since the 1st January, 1910, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.

Annual Series.

No.	Place.	Price	No.	Place.	Price
	EUROPE—			**ASIA—**	
	Denmark:			**Persia:**	
4402	Finances, 1908–9	2½*d.*	4397	Bushire, 1908–9	4*d.*
			4398	Caspian Provinces, 1907–9	6*d.*
			4396	Seistan and Kain, 1908–9...	3½*d.*
	Germany:			**Siam:**	
4393	Finances, 1909	3*d.*	4404	Chumpawn, 1908–9 ...	2½*d.*
				AMERICA, SOUTH—	
				Colombia:	
	Italy:		4400	Cartagena, 1908	1*d.*
4401	Florence, 1908	4½*d.*			
4395	Italy, 1908	1½*d.*		**Uruguay:**	
			4399	Supplementary Report on Trade, 1907–8, and Finances, 1909–10	1*d.*
	Switzerland:			**WEST INDIES—**	
4394	Switzerland, 1908	2½*d.*	4403	Cuba, 1908	1*d.*

Government Publications.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1910, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C. :—

Treaty Series.

No.	———	Price.
	France.	
2	Declaration between the United Kingdom and France, abrogating the Agreement of 8th November, 1899, respecting the exchange of Press telegrams...	½*d.*
4	Convention and Supplementary Convention regulating the commercial relations between Canada and France ...	2½*d.*
	Bulgaria.	
1	Accession of Bulgaria to the International Agreement of 9th December, 1907, respecting the creation of an International Office of Public Health	½*d.*
	Ethiopia.	
3	Exchange of Notes between the United Kingdom and Ethiopia with regard to import duties in Ethiopia ...	½*d.*

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1910, may be obtained from Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C. :—

No.	Place.	Price.
	Annual—	
629	Leeward Islands, 1908–9	6*d.*
630	Southern Nigeria, 1908	5½*d.*
631	British Honduras, 1908	3*d.*
632	British Guiana, 1908–9	3½*d.*
	Miscellaneous—	
66	Gold Coast : Report on Forests	1*s.* 1*d.*
67	Southern Nigeria : Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1905-6	2*d.*
68	Southern Nigeria : Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey, 1906-7	2½*d.*
69	St. Helena : Report on Forests	1⅓*d.*
70	List of Colonial Laws dealing with Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, and the Marking of Merchandise, and Regulations issued thereunder...	1*d.*
		1*d.*

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—*cont.*

British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz.: Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The Government of Canada has established, in proximity to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, at 73, Basinghall Street, a special office for dealing with trade matters (see below).

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d*. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; in Edinburgh to Messrs. Oliver & Boyd, Tweeddale Court; and in Dublin to Mr. E. Ponsonby, 116, Grafton Street. Copies may also be obtained from Messrs. G. Street & Co., Ltd., 30, Cornhill, E.C.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

Colonial Trade Enquiry Offices.

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London by certain Colonial Governments at the following addresses:—

Canada	73, Basinghall Street, E.C.
Commonwealth of Australia	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New Zealand	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia... ...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia ...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
Cape of Good Hope ...	100, Victoria Street, S.W.
Natal	26, Victoria Street, S.W.
Transvaal	72, Victoria Street, S.W.